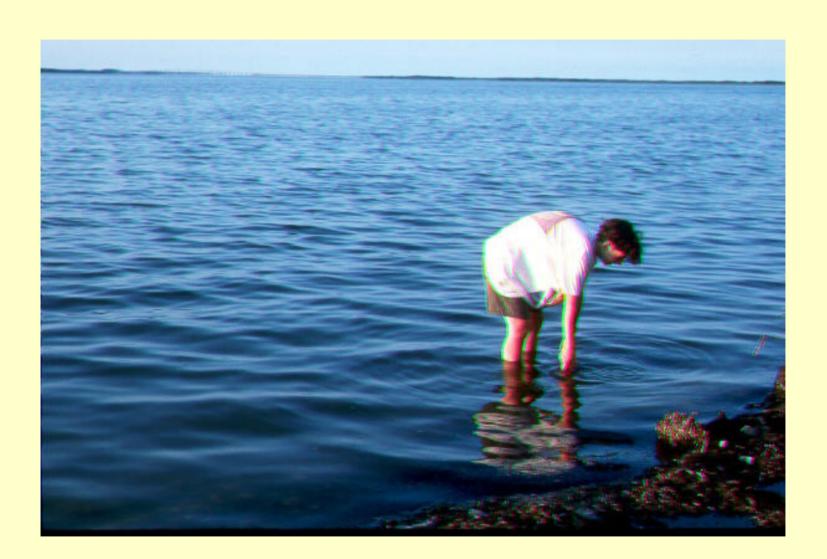
Sinclair and Dyes Inlets Water Cleanup Plan for Bacteria Community Advisory Committee Meeting 4/27/04

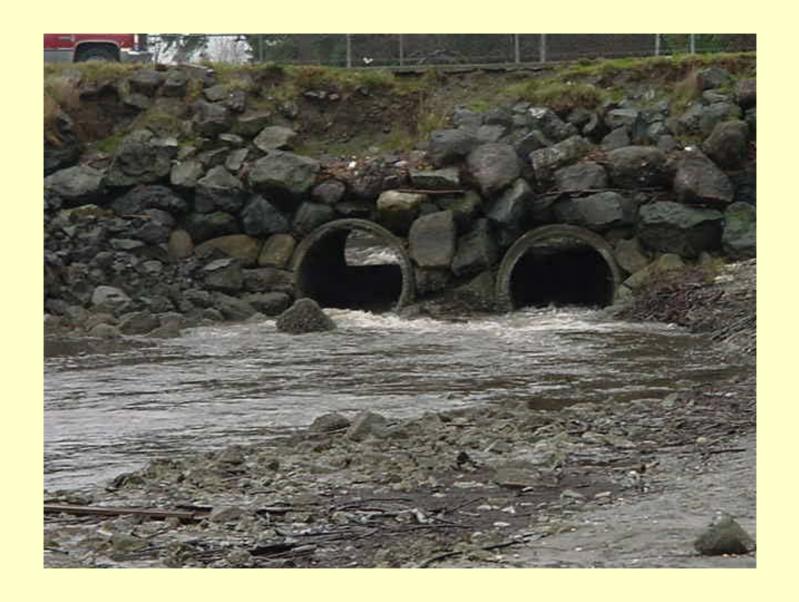












Bacteria SourcesConveyances

- Leaking septic systems
- Inadequate control of manure
- Pet waste
- Wastewater
 Treatment Plants CSOs
- Wildlife

- Streams
- Storm drains/outfalls
- Illicit cross connections
- Streets, roofs, parking lots

Where are the problems in the Sinclair and Dyes Watersheds?

Streams polluted with bacteria

- Dyes Inlet: Barker, Clear, Mosher,
 Ostrich, Pahrmann, Strawberry
- Sinclair Inlet: Annapolis, Blackjack, Gorst, Karcher, Sacco

Marine waters closed to commercial shellfishing

- -- Dyes Inlet north and southeast sections
- -- Chico Bay (restricted)

Clean Water Act (1972) requires states to assess water quality...



Water quality monitoring Impaired waterbodies list 303(d)

Water Cleanup Plan (TMDL):
Technical study
Implementation Plan
EPA approval of plan



Undertake actions Follow-up monitoring



Goals of Water Cleanup Plan

- Protect aquatic life
- Waters safe for recreational use
- Fish, shellfish safe for commercial and recreational harvest

To ensure these, waters must meet state water quality standards and DOH shellfish harvest standards

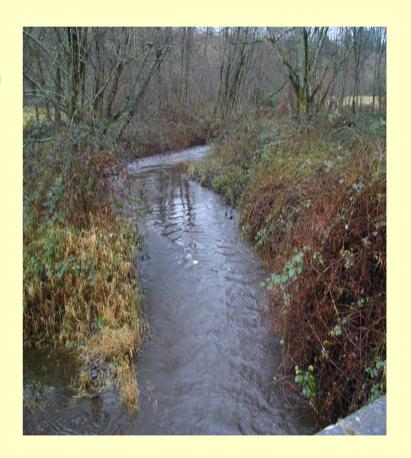
Water Quality *Study* vs. Water Quality *Plan*

Study - Data & Analysis

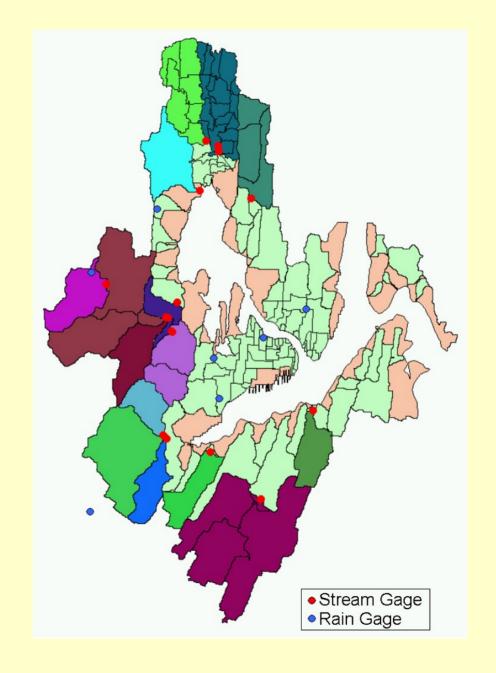
- How much bacteria can this water body accept & still meet stds?
- Prioritize sources for cleanup

The Plan

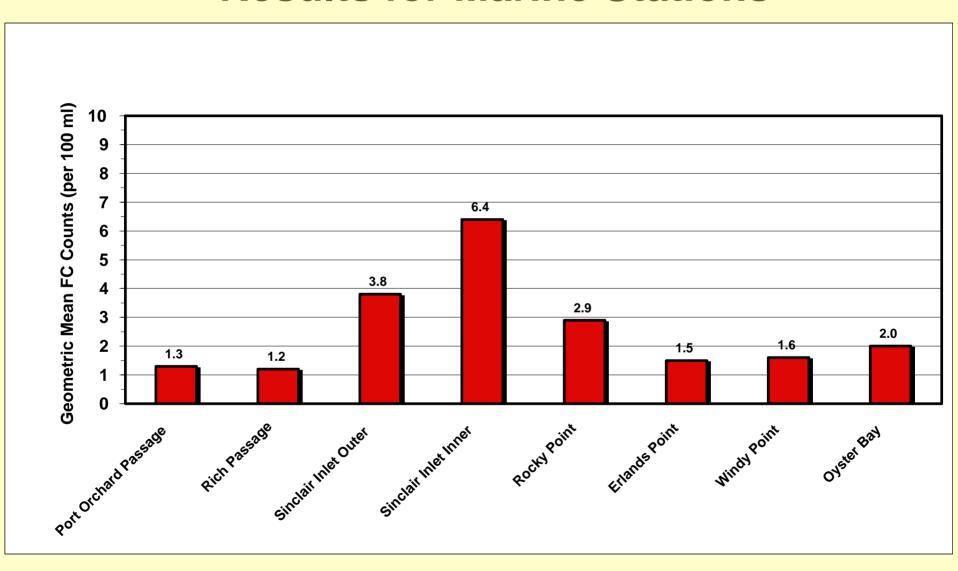
- What actions will reduce the pollution?
- What can local organizations do?



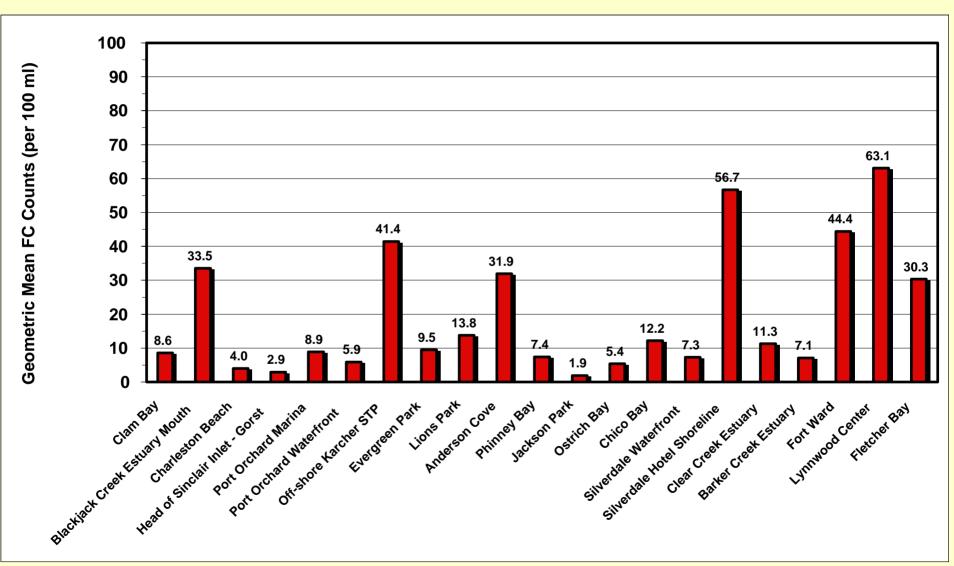
Many
"subwatersheds"
drain to
Sinclair
and Dyes
Inlets.



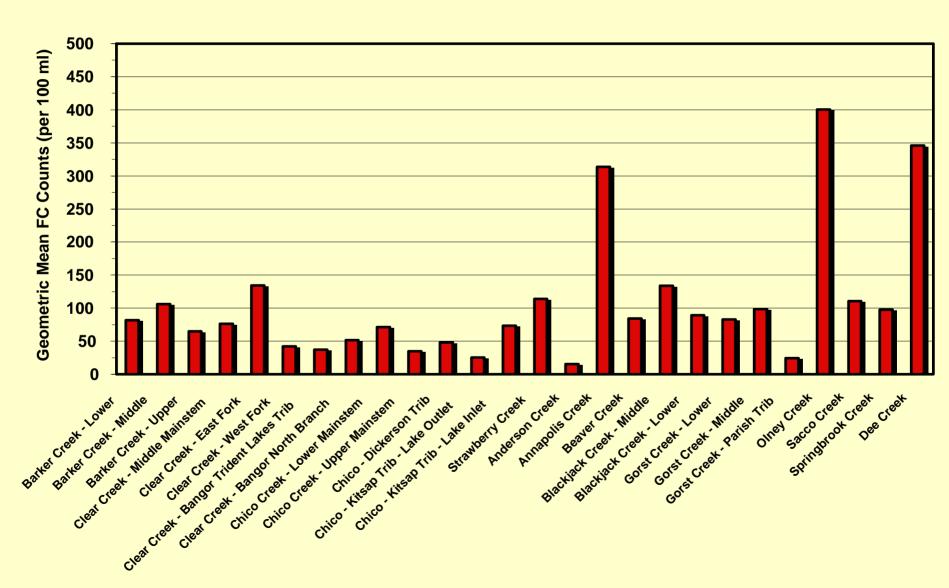
Preliminary Fecal Coliform Sampling Results for Marine Stations



Preliminary Fecal Coliform Sampling Results for Nearshore Stations



Preliminary Fecal Coliform Sampling Results for Stream Stations

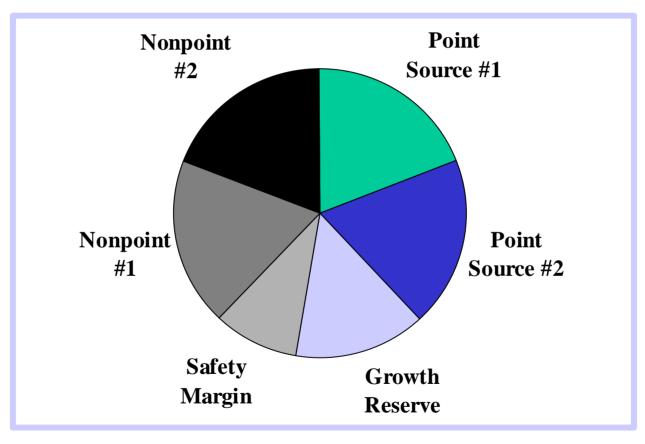


Watershed model linked to dynamic marine model

- Data inputs measured stream, stormwater and nearshore counts of bacteria
- Watershed model uses precipitation, storm size to generate streamflow and outfall discharge
- Watershed model results are fed into the dynamic marine model to predict the "where" and "when" and "how much" of a storm

TMDL ALLOCATIONS -

The TMDL pie contains the maximum amount of pollutant divided into allocations for each source.



Local organizations will help develop a plan for implementation

What works?

- Further identifying & correcting sources Kitsap Health's PIC program
- Kitsap Conservation District working with animal owners
- Public education pet waste
- City, County stormwater programs
- City, County planning agencies
 - Incentives for Low Impact Development
 - Enforce critical areas protection

What you can do

- Participate in the Community Advisory Committee
- As a watershed resident:
 - No more washing cars in the driveway
 - Pick up after your pets/manage manure
 - -- Be an enlightened boat owner
 - -- Have your septic tank inspected!!!
 - -- Ask city/county planning depts to encourage Low Impact Development

Sampling Team in Gorst Creek

